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POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Letter dated 11 June 1992 from the Permanent Representative  
of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the  
Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that the Commission of Inquiry regarding the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation has recently presented its second interim report to State President De Klerk.

The report, a copy whereof is enclosed, addressed the causes of the violence (para. 2.1-2.4) and recommended steps to curb violence (para. 3.2.1-3.2.9). An accompanying press statement by the Chairman of the Commission, the Honourable Mr. Justice R. J. Goldstone, released on 27 May 1992, is also enclosed.

The Commission will continue to inquire into the phenomenon of violence and to investigate incidents and situations of violence in furtherance of its mandate.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its enclosures could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 33 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) V. R. W. STEWARD  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

\* A/47/50.

Annex I

GOLDSTONE COMMISSION: SECOND INTERIM REPORT

The Commission of Inquiry regarding the prevention of public violence and intimidation has the honour to present its second interim report.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Chairman and members of the Commission have been appointed for three years. With regard to the broader issue of public violence and intimidation, the Commission therefore initially expected to have three years within which to report and make substantive recommendations relating to the curbing of violence. However, the significant escalation of violence in recent weeks has caused the Commission to re-evaluate its role and proceedings. It has decided to submit this further interim report now rather than wait for the reports of Committees that are now still holding inquiries. In this report, however, the Commission has endeavoured not to anticipate or prejudge any of the disputed matters currently under investigation. The Committees still holding inquiries are:

- (a) Thokoza;
- (b) Involvement of the South African Defence Force;
- (c) Taxi and Train Violence;
- (d) Mass Demonstrations.

- 1.2 With regard to specific incidents of violence, the Commission's approach has been to inquire into paradigm situations where, on the face of it, the symptoms are common to other areas of violence. The Commission has at all times been convinced, and remains so, that factual findings cannot be made against individuals, groups or organizations on the basis of untested evidence. For this reason the hearings of the Commission and of committees of the Commission have been held in public and witnesses have been subjected to cross-examination by lawyers representing interested parties. This procedure, by its nature, is cumbersome and time-consuming. The Thokoza Committee, for example, has been sitting for four months already and will require some further weeks to complete its public hearings.

- 1.3 From the inception of its deliberations, the Commission has held the view that one of its most important functions is to act as a catalyst in the process of transforming the Police Force into a body that has the confidence, respect and cooperation of the vast majority of the people of South Africa. The Committee established to inquire into the policing of mass demonstrations was conceived as the point of entry - the first of a number of inquiries that would investigate and make recommendations on important issues relating to policing in general. If the Commission continues to be immersed in an increasing number of inquiries into incidents of violence, this important function will inevitably be delayed.
  - 1.4 Then there is the issue concerning the safety of witnesses who testify before the Commission. The murder of the leader of the "Black Cats" in Wesselton and the apparent revenge murder of the mother of a renegade "Black Cat" witness in the same township highlight this problem. These murders took place during the course of the investigation into the "Black Cats" and are therefore likely to severely diminish the willingness of members of the public to come forward and testify.
  - 1.5 In the above circumstances, a reconsideration of the role and functions of the Commission has become urgent and inevitable. In particular, the Commission has been forced by circumstances to report now on conclusions reached by it at this stage. It would have preferred not to do so at what is clearly a premature juncture in its work. However, the alternative would be to continue inquiring with judicial detachment when urgent steps are required to contain the violence.
  - 1.6 The Commission in dealing with the matters contained in this report makes no apology for doing so at this stage. However, it does request the understanding and appreciation of the entire public of South Africa that a report at this time on these issues is being furnished only some six months after the Commission was established. If the conclusions set out below are flawed, that must be ascribed to incomplete information and the failure by persons or organizations with relevant information to have placed it before the Commission.
2. THE CAUSES OF VIOLENCE
  - 2.1 The words "third force" have been used by many people in South Africa in many contexts and with no consistent meaning. The phrase has been used frequently with reference to a sinister and secret organization or group that commits acts of violence in furtherance of some nefarious political aim. Then, again, it was recently used by the President of the African National Congress to describe the alleged activities of 32 Battalion, the CCB, "hit squads" and the police, i.e., identifiable groups or organizations.

- 2.2 The Commission has received no evidence which would suggest that there is a third force of the first type mentioned in 2.1, i.e., a sinister and secret organization orchestrating political violence on a wide front. The allegations concerning State institutions are dealt with later in this report.
- 2.3 The evidence which thus far has been placed before the Commission indicates rather that the causes of the violence are many and complicated. In historical sequence they include:
- 2.3.1 The economic, social and political imbalances amongst the people of South Africa. These are the consequences of three centuries of racial discrimination and over 40 years of an extreme form of racial and economic dislocation in consequence of the policy of apartheid. The consequences of these policies on the Black people of South Africa are well known and documented. It is not necessary or appropriate even to attempt to set them out in this report.
- 2.3.2 A police force and army which, for decades, have been the instruments of oppression by successive White Governments in maintaining a society predicated upon racial discrimination. This involves a police force and an army that for the majority of South Africans have not been community-based or orientated. For many South Africans, the police and the army are not perceived as fair, objective or friendly institutions.
- 2.3.3 The unexpected and sudden legalizing of large and predominantly Black-supported political organization. This must be seen against a background of a lawful and Government-supported Inkatha Freedom Party having been at war with a largely underground African National Congress and its front organizations. With rapid change the Government, again suddenly unexpectedly, resolved to negotiate in public and in private with organizations that were perceived, for good reason or bad, as the enemy of Inkatha, of White South Africans and, most important, of the police and army.
- 2.3.4 For obvious reasons, many already mentioned above, there is a climate of political intolerance, particularly in the Black community. The sudden emergence of powerful national political parties have not resulted in any improvement in the lives of Black South Africans. On the contrary, the deterioration of our economy has, if anything, made all South Africans, and especially those in the lower income groups, economically poorer.
- 2.3.5 Again, for obvious reasons, the foregoing factors have created a situation in which violence has found a fertile breeding ground. In particular, it is a situation in which criminal elements within the community have found themselves in a position where the Police Force is inadequately manned and inadequately motivated. The presence of single-sex hostels and/or squatter settlements in a large number of centres has enabled political groups to set concentrations of support and arms caches for use in township violence. Similarly, other groups have total control over certain residential areas in black townships.

- 2.3.6 As far as political violence is concerned, the Commission has no doubt at all that both the African National Congress and Inkatha Freedom Party members and supporters have been guilty of many incidents that have resulted in the deaths of and injuries to large numbers of people. Both organizations have been over-hasty in accusing the other of being the cause of such conduct. Each has been tardy, especially at the level of top leadership, in taking adequate and effective steps to stop the violence by imposing discipline and accountability among its membership. The investigations of the Commission thus far do not enable it to apportion blame, even if that dubious exercise were relevant.
- 2.3.7 A history over some years of State complicity in undercover activities, which include criminal conduct. Those activities have enabled critics of the Government and others, fairly or unfairly, to place the blame for much of the current violence at the door of the security forces. That and the well-documented criminal conduct by individual members of the South African Police and the KwaZulu Police exacerbate the perception of so many South Africans that the Government or its agencies are active parties responsible for the violence. As with the political parties referred to above, our recent history has been one in which the Government has failed to take sufficiently firm steps to prevent criminal conduct by members of the security forces and the police and to ensure that the guilty are promptly and adequately punished.
- 2.4 It is little wonder, therefore, that the situation of political violence and intimidation in South Africa is so widespread and its causes so many and so complex.
3. STEPS TO CURB VIOLENCE
- 3.1 No good purpose will be served by merely conducting further inquiries in order to apportion the blame for past violence. It must be accepted that individual policemen, African National Congress supporters and Inkatha Freedom Party supporters have been guilty of serious criminal conduct in this regard. If we are to curb this violence, then all our efforts must be harnessed in creating the means of doing so.
- 3.2 The Commission recommends at this stage that the following steps can and should be taken immediately:
- 3.2.1 The deployment of an effective police presence in local communities who are able to work in close cooperation with local Dispute Resolution Committees established in terms of the Peace Accord. If they are perceived by the local communities as working with their own representatives, there is some prospect that they will be perceived as a friendly force and will begin to gain communal confidence and support.

- 3.2.2 The new Division of Internal Stability would appear to be the only suitable branch of the South African Police for such work. This branch should also work in cooperation with Justices of the Peace as soon as that office has been created in terms of the Peace Accord.
- 3.2.3 The investigative functions of the Commission will continue to play an important role in relation to the curbing of ongoing violence. In this regard the Commission should as soon as possible be granted adequate means and procedures for offering protection to witnesses who testify before it or its committees.
- 3.2.4 The widely held view by a large number of people in KwaZulu and neighbouring areas that the KwaZulu Police are a private army of the Inkatha Freedom Party is a matter of great concern in relation to the curbing of violence in those areas. No less disturbing is the evidence that has been given concerning unlawful activities by senior members of the KwaZulu Police. As some of these allegations are at present under investigation by a committee of the Commission, it would not be proper to comment further on this matter at the present time. Criminal charges are at present being investigated by the Commissioner of the KwaZulu Police in consequence of evidence placed before the Committee about the false identity given to a member of that police force.
- 3.2.5 Recent activities by members of Umkhonto we Sizwe are a matter for concern. It is significant in this regard that a Transvaal leader of that organization admitted to a committee of the Commission that it was unable to control all its members.
- 3.2.6 Organizations whose members are responsible for violence have a heavy responsibility to control and impose discipline upon their members. This applies no less to the South African Defence Force and Police than to the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party. All of those organizations should establish committees to be responsible for immediately investigating and reporting to the Peace Committee and the Commission on allegations of public violence.
- 3.2.7 Hostels are common to most of the worst areas of violence. All hostels should immediately be adequately and securely fenced. A strong and efficient police presence should ensure that no arms are taken in or out of hostels. It should also be in a position to protect all hostel dwellers from external attack.
- 3.2.8 The Commission is convinced that the carrying of any dangerous weapons in public should be outlawed - whether in respect of political meetings or at any other place. In Natal, it is predominantly members of the Inkatha Freedom Party who insist on this unacceptable practice. Other Zulu men do not find it necessary to do so, either for cultural or any other reasons. The Commission finds it quite unacceptable that even the limited ban on the carrying of weapons to political meetings has been ignored by the Inkatha Freedom Party on at least one occasion during a march through the streets of Johannesburg. This public

flaunting of the law in the presence of a large South African Police presence is unfortunate and should not be allowed to occur again in the future. Steps should be taken urgently to prohibit the carrying in public of any dangerous weapons at any time at all. This constitutes provocative and unacceptable behaviour in any decent society. It is calculated, furthermore, to create a climate of violence.

- 3.2.9 The Commission can assure you that all information received by it has already been publicly investigated or is the subject of a current public inquiry. In the result, no information has been received by the Commission that could enable it to make any findings relating to a systematic or nationally organized campaign of violence. It is a cause for comment that, notwithstanding the absence of evidence, political leaders, especially in the African National Congress and Inkatha Freedom Party, have frequently made wide-ranging allegations placing the blame for violence on other political parties and on the State security forces. The violence is an ongoing phenomenon. If and when evidence is placed before the Commission it will be thoroughly and publicly investigated. Unless and until that is done the Commission can only deprecate allegations that are calculated to exacerbate the climate of violence.

Annex II

PRESS RELEASE BY THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE R. J. GOLDSTONE,  
CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY REGARDING THE  
PREVENTION OF PUBLIC VIOLENCE AND INTIMIDATION

1. The Commission has been conducting inquiries into violence in three areas of Natal, viz., Imbali, Empangeni and Umlazi; and also three areas in the Transvaal, viz., the Greater Soweto area, Alexandra Township and the Vaal. In February the Commission's report on the violence in Mooi River/Bruntville was made public.
2. The Commission has no doubt that the primary cause of the violence in all of these areas is the political battle between supporters of the African National Congress and of the Inkatha Freedom Party. Both sides resort to violence and intimidation in their attempts to gain control over geographic areas.
3. The South African Police and Defence Force have become involved in attempts to stop the violence and investigate criminal conduct. On many occasions that intervention has resulted in allegations being made by both Inkatha Freedom Party and African National Congress supporters of misconduct and bias on the part of the Security Forces. Allegations have also been made of complicity and even instigation of some of the violence by the Security Forces. A number of these allegations are currently the subject-matter of investigation by the Commission and in proper cases any further allegations will be investigated by the Commission.
4. Even if the allegations against members of the Security Forces prove to be justified, such misconduct would not have been possible but for the ongoing battle between the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party.
5. The Commission is of the view that the current violence which is causing so much loss of life, personal injuries, damage to property and misery to hundreds of thousands of people can not abate unless and until the leaders and supporters of the Inkatha Freedom Party and the African National Congress agree:
  - (a) To abandon violence and intimidation as political weapons;
  - (b) To the dispossession of their supporters of all weapons unlawfully possessed for purposes of violence or intimidation;
  - (c) To take effective disciplinary measures against those of their supporters who act contrary to (a) and (b);
  - (d) To recognize the right of all South Africans in all areas of South Africa to support any political party of their choice openly and freely.

6. In the event of these steps being taken by the African National Congress and Inkatha Freedom Party, then government agencies, both national and regional in all areas and particularly in KwaZulu, must fairly and without favour support, encourage and protect open and lawful political debate and activity by all political parties.

7. In the circumstances the Commission has decided that no good purpose would be achieved by setting up multiple committees to inquire into specific allegations of past violence and intimidation in the areas in question. Such inquiries would necessarily be extremely lengthy and costly. Inquiries into past violence would also exacerbate tensions and anger in the areas in question and would therefore in no way serve to curb violence and intimidation.

8. The Commission would like to stress that no one other than the Inkatha Freedom Party and the African National Congress has the power effectively to curb the violence and intimidation being perpetrated by their respective supporters. They should resolve to do so and to that end to harness fully and effectively the structures of the National Peace Accord.

9. The Commission will continue to inquire into the phenomenon of violence and to use its powers to investigate incidents and situations of violence and intimidation which may enable it to ascertain the cause or causes of these phenomena and to carry out its other functions in terms of the provisions of the statute under which it was established. Current inquiries being conducted by the Commission relate to:

(a) The violence and intimidation in Thokoza, including the conduct of 32 Battalion;

(b) The allegations of the Weekly Mail concerning the sponsoring of violence by the South African Defence Force, the training of 200 Inkatha members at the Caprivi in 1986 and incidents of violence involving the KwaZulu Police;

(c) The train violence;

(d) The taxi wars;

(e) The alleged conduct of the Criminal Information Service in the Southern Transvaal in instigating violence;

(f) The manner and effect of the dispossession of persons in Soweto, Alexandra and the Vaal of their houses and places in hostels, ways of addressing their loss including the payment of compensation;

(g) The conduct and policing of mass demonstrations, marches and picketing.

A/47/266  
English  
Page 10

10. The Commission is considering various other investigations in furtherance of its mandate and in striving for a community free from violence and intimidation. Such investigations will be announced and commenced in due course.

27 May 1992

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION  
ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Letter dated 11 June 1992 from the Permanent Representatives  
of Poland and Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the  
Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit to you the annexed information concerning the Treaty on Good Neighbourliness, Friendly Relations and Cooperation of 18 May between Poland and Ukraine.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly under items 12, 69, 79 and 98 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Robert MROZIEWICZ  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative  
of the Republic of Poland  
to the United Nations

(Signed) Victor BATIOUK  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative  
of Ukraine  
to the United Nations

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\* A/47/50.

Annex

Information concerning the Treaty on Good Neighbourliness,  
Friendly Relations and Cooperation between the Republic of  
Poland and Ukraine of 18 May 1992

We have the honour to inform you that on 18 May 1992, in Warsaw, Poland and Ukraine signed a Treaty on Good Neighbourliness, Friendly Relations and Cooperation, for a period of 15 years with automatic extension for periods of five years unless revoked. The Treaty will enter into force following ratification.

The Treaty marks the beginning of a new era in the relations between Poland and Ukraine and constitutes a firm foundation for cooperation between the two countries in the interest of stability and peace in Europe.

The preamble to the Treaty confirms the two countries' allegiance to the principles of the United Nations Charter, the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Paris Charter for a New Europe. It underscores respect of Poland and Ukraine for human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as their adherence to the ideals of democracy and justice.

Both countries are convinced that the rich historical heritage of Polish-Ukrainian relations will assist in expanding cooperation between the two fraternal nations, contribute to their cultural development and that of Europe.

The parties to the Treaty pledge their respect for international law, reaffirm the inviolability of their borders, refrain from making claims on each other's territories at present and in the future.

They confirm their will to cooperate actively for peace and security in the European region, to promote disarmament with respect to both weapons of mass destruction and conventional armaments, to settle their disputes in a peaceful manner and not to allow aggression of a third party against the other party from their territory.

The two countries have indicated their intention to hold systematic consultations on questions of security, on the harmonious development of their relations and on multilateral cooperation. They have also decided to regulate their military cooperation under separate agreements.

The contracting parties intend to create conditions for developing interparliamentary contacts; they have also decided to hold meetings of Ministers for Foreign Affairs not less than once a year.

An important part of the Treaty is devoted to economic cooperation, in particular in the field of trade, investment, protection of copy and patent

rights and science and technology. The two countries will facilitate the cooperation of their public and private enterprises, and assist one another in establishing and developing markets.

The Treaty also sets the basis for cooperation in transport and communication, environmental protection, prevention of transborder pollution, applying environmentally sound technologies, especially in border areas. The parties will strive to eliminate radiological, chemical and biological threats to the environment and will be establishing a system of early warning and mutual assistance in cases of emergency. They intend to adopt separate agreements on environmental security and cooperation.

The two countries will promote direct contacts between their regions and cities, especially in border areas. They will set up an intergovernmental commission to deal with these issues.

The Treaty provides for the protection of ethnic national minorities in accordance with European standards and norms and for the preservation of their national identity, in particular education in their mother tongues, ensuring the right to establish their own institutions and associations, and to practise their religion.

Poland and Ukraine will promote cooperation in the field of culture, science and education, sport and tourism. They will ensure the freedom of exchange and contacts between their citizens, social and political organizations, scientific and intellectual associations.

Each of the parties will open, on the basis of separate agreements, cultural and information centres in the other party's territory.

Each party will ensure material and legal protection of the other's cultural and historical heritage. They will cooperate in revealing and restoring cultural and historical objects which have found their way illegally into the territory of the other party.

The Treaty also envisages improving legal and consular relations, legal assistance in civil, penal and administrative cases. It foresees cooperation in fighting organized crime, terrorism, crime related to drug trafficking and illegal trade in works of art, and in providing security for civil aviation and shipping.

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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE  
STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Letter dated 11 June 1992 from the Permanent Representatives  
of the Russian Federation and Poland to the United Nations  
addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit to you information on the Treaty between the Russian Federation and Poland concerning friendly and good-neighbourly cooperation, of 22 May 1992.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly under items 69, 79 and 98 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Yuliy M. VORONTSOV  
Permanent Representative  
of the Russian Federation to  
the United Nations

(Signed) Robert MROZIEWICZ  
Permanent Representative  
of Poland to the United Nations

\* A/47/50.

Annex

INFORMATION ON THE TREATY BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
AND POLAND ON FRIENDLY AND GOOD-NEIGHBOURLY COOPERATION,  
OF 22 MAY 1992

We have the honour to inform you that a Treaty between the Russian Federation and Poland on friendly and good-neighbourly cooperation was signed at Moscow on 22 May 1992.

The Treaty opens a new chapter in Russian-Polish relations and lays a solid foundation for cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, humanitarian and other spheres in the interests of strengthening interaction and stability on the European continent.

The preamble to the Treaty reaffirms support for the principles contained in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Paris Charter for a New Europe and all the other documents of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

The Treaty states that the Parties will build their relations in a spirit of friendship, good-neighbourly partnership, equality of rights, trust and mutual respect, proceeding from the supremacy of international law and the principles of respect for sovereignty, inviolability of frontiers, territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs, and also of the right of peoples to determine their own fate. They acknowledge the inviolable border existing between them and confirm that they have no territorial claims on one another, nor will they assert such claims in future.

The two contracting parties undertake, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to settle disputes between them exclusively by peaceful means, and confirm that they will refrain from the use or the threat of force in their mutual relations. Neither of the parties will permit a third State or States to commit, from its territory, an act of armed aggression against the other party. Each of the parties assumes the obligation to ensure that the activity of its armed forces in its territory is in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Paris Charter for a New Europe and the other documents of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

The parties will, as provided for in the relevant documents of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, cooperate for the purpose of maintaining and strengthening security on the European continent. They undertake to give effect to agreed Europe-wide measures for the strengthening of confidence and security and, where necessary, to agree on supplementary measures of the same nature.

The Treaty provides for active promotion by the parties of the process of nuclear, chemical and biological disarmament. In the view of the parties, the

reduction of armaments to a level sufficient for defence purposes and the implementation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe will lead to a strengthening of stability and security in Europe. In accordance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, they will cooperate in preventing the proliferation of such weapons world wide, and especially in Central and Eastern Europe. Russia and Poland will take measures to ensure control over the export of goods and technologies which have a peaceful purpose but could be used to produce nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

In cases where a dispute or situation arises which in the view of one of the Parties could threaten or threatens the maintenance of international peace or security or breaches international peace or security, particularly when such a dispute or situation affects the security of the two parties, the Treaty provides for the immediate holding of consultations with a view to seeking possible ways of settling in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations the dispute or the situation that has arisen. If a third State or States commit an armed attack on one of the parties, the other Party undertakes not to provide any assistance or support to such State or States for the entire duration of the armed conflict, and will promote the settlement of that conflict in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the documents of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

The Treaty states that the Parties will create favourable conditions for the development of interparliamentary cooperation. It also provides for a regular mechanism for consultation between the Heads of State and Government and Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the two parties.

The Treaty notes the intention of the parties to promote mutually advantageous economic cooperation, including in the sphere of trade, on the basis of the principles of market relations. The parties will assume obligations regarding the ensuring of favourable conditions for such cooperation.

The Treaty also provides for the conduct of cooperation with a view to ensuring lasting environmental security.

The Treaty attaches great significance to cooperation in the humanitarian sphere, and to the development of comprehensive cooperation in the fields of culture, science, education and higher education.

The Treaty states that the Parties will be guided by generally accepted international standards relating to guarantees for the observance of human rights and the rights of national minorities.

Great importance is attached to cooperation in combating organized crime and terrorism in its various forms and manifestations, and to issues of the provision of legal assistance in civilian, family and criminal cases.

Russia and Poland are convinced that this Treaty is of historic significance. This substantial document has laid a qualitatively new

A/47/268  
English  
Page 4

foundation for the development of relations between two democratic States in accordance with the principles and purposes embodied in the Charter of the United Nations.

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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING  
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 11 June 1992 from the Permanent Representative  
of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the  
Secretary-General

On behalf of the Chairmanship of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, I have the honour to transmit herewith the document of the Committee of Senior Officials of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in other parts of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, adopted at its 12th meeting, from 8 to 10 June 1992.

I would be most grateful if you could kindly have the texts of the present letter and of the enclosed "Decisions of the Committee of Senior Officials" distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under item 69 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Eduard KUKAN  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

\* A/47/50.

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Annex

DECISIONS OF THE COMMITTEE OF SENIOR OFFICIALS

1. The CSO met on 8-10 June 1992 to continue its examination of the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and in other parts of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The participating States focused in particular on the continued deterioration of the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and on arrangements for further decisions pertaining to the crisis as required by the statement of the CSO of 12 May 1992.
2. The CSO heard a moving description of the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and a call to action by the Foreign Minister of that country, His Excellency Haris Silajdzic. His comments underscored the desperate humanitarian situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and documented the continuing aggression which is destroying the fabric of his nation.
3. This continuing aggression has led to the deepening diplomatic and physical isolation of Serbia and its leaders. United Nations Security Council resolution 757 (1992) is a dramatic example of the determination of the world community not to tolerate the continued disregard by Serbia and the JNA for CSCE commitments and basic human standards. The participating States welcomed the Security Council action as an important concrete ratification of the political message the CSCE has been seeking to impress upon the leaders of Serbia.
4. The participating States expressed their determination to abide fully by the provisions of resolution 757 (1992) and to implement carefully the sanctions which it contains. They recalled also the ongoing process of examination of Belgrade's role in international organizations now under way in the United Nations and agreed to follow closely its implications for the CSCE.
5. The participating States expressed their dismay at the continuing hindrance of humanitarian aid to the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina. They called for the immediate facilitation of secure transport to areas of need. In particular, they stressed the importance of establishing a security zone in and around Sarajevo, including its airport, as envisaged in United Nations Security Council resolution 758 (1992), and called for support of the efforts undertaken by the participating States within the United Nations to secure such a zone.
6. They also drew attention to the human and environmental catastrophe which could result from continued shelling of the city of Tuzla, which is home to one of the largest chemical complexes in the Balkans. This plant contains large amounts of toxic and potentially hazardous chemicals. Fire or explosion could result in a serious threat to human health and to the environment.
7. The Committee of Senior Officials also decided on the following specific steps:

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(a) In accordance with its decision of 12 May 1992, the CSO will decide on 29 June 1992 further action to be taken, in the light of the information provided by the EC about the situation on the ground and about progress at the EC Peace Conference. To facilitate this decision, the Chairman-in-Office, after consultations with delegations, has invited representatives of Austria, Canada, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Germany, Greece, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States of America to form a task force. This task force will commence its work by 22 June 1992 at the latest and will consider the assessment provided by the EC and the conclusions of the review to be conducted by the United Nations. The task force will present its recommendations for further action to the CSO by 29 June 1992, including those on the question of the participation of the delegation of Yugoslavia in the CSCE, particularly with a view to the arrangements for the forthcoming Helsinki Summit;

(b) The task force will also prepare recommendations, for consideration by the CSO at its meeting on 29 June 1992, on the role that further CSCE missions, of either short or long duration, might play in promoting peace, averting violence and restoring respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in Kosovo, Vojvodina and Sanjak and in support of the efforts of the EC Peace Conference. To help prepare such a recommendation the CSO has decided to send an exploratory mission to the above regions within the next two weeks.

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